character of family migrations. Between 1908 and 1925, 61 per cent of the Jewish, but only 32-5 of the non-Jewish immigrants, received their ship cards from relatives in America.. A comparison of the occupational distribution of the 992$_5$330 earners among the Jewish immigrants between 1900 and 1925, with that of earners among the non-Jewish immigrants, shows that there were engaged—

	Of every 100 Jews.	Of every 100 non-Jews.
In industry and handicrafts	14-9	.604
„ commerce	10-1	4»1
„ agriculture	24	26-6
„ professions	2-0	2-3
Unskilled labourers	104	32-7
Domestic servants	12-7	154
In other occupations	4*0	2*6

During that period, 1900-1925, the Jews formed 25-8 per cent of the total of industrial workers and artisans among the immigrants, and their proportion in certain branches was as follows:

	Per cent.
In the clothing trades	48'3 •
„ „ wood „	164
„ „ metal „	12-8
„ „ food industry	12-8
Among the jewellers and watchmakers	49-7
In the printing trades	34-1
„ „ leather industry	.514

Among the immigrant tailors, apart from the other branches of the clothing industry -{which includes hatters, etc.),

221,446 Jews constituted in America, between 1900 and 1925, 65-1 per cent of the total.

The above figures are taken from the official American statistics. Though the data given in their occupational tables cannot always be accepted unreservedly, they do show that the *I/uftmenscfien* were not foremost among Jewish immigrants from Eastern Europe, but much rather people with